

men from the shore. The four clung to it till it
led over, when the two lost their hold and were
drowned. Peter and Archy are confined to be
kept for their master.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL.

WISCONSIN.—The Legislature of Wisconsin has passed a bill for the protection of personal liberty, based upon the principle announced by the Supreme Court of the State, that the Fugitive Slave Act is unconstitutional and void. The bill secures for all persons claimed as fugitive slaves trial by jury, the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus, and proof of the fact of slavery by at least two credible witnesses. Severe penalties are imposed for falsely representing a free person to be a slave.

The following is a summary of the provisions of the bill. Nothing so defiant of kidnapping usurpation has before been adopted by any State legislature. Wisconsin takes the lead in her personal liberty law, as well as in her judicial proceedings. Ohio with her Republican Government does not take a step towards the semblance of such a law. She is a disgraced and conquered province of Kentucky and surrenders without controversy, mothers and babes to the lust of Southern kidnappers. The bravery of Wisconsin shows the craven conduct of Ohio in a clear, but no enviable light.

But hold.—Since writing the above a second reading of the bill shows we are a little too fast and too strong in our commendations. The law is indeed ahead of any previous one of the same sort. It is far in advance of anything which Ohio Republicans have dared to attempt. It defies the Federal Government, sets aside the fugitive slave law, and cuts short the work of the fugitive slave Commissioner under the law. But after all slave Commissioners under the law. But after all slave Commissioners under the law. But after all slave Commissioners under the law.

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The Wisconsin bill provides:—
Sec. 1. The same power is hereby given to, and the same duties imposed upon the Judges of the County Courts of the several counties in this State, which are given to and imposed upon the Judges of the Circuit and Supreme Courts by the Constitution and laws of this State, for the purposes hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. Provides that District Attorneys, within their Districts shall, on being informed that an inhabitant of the State is arrested and claimed as a fugitive slave, use all lawful means to protect, defend and procure his discharge.

Sec. 3. Provides that the official application of any District Attorney to any Judge of the Supreme or County or Circuit Courts, stating the fact and name of persons claimed and claiming, shall be sufficient authority to authorize the issuing of the writ of habeas corpus as provided in Revised Statutes. Said writ may be signed by any one of said judges or the clerk and made returnable before either the Circuit or County Court in session or in vacation before either of the judges forthwith.

Sec. 4. Makes it the duty of all Judicial and Executive officers to give notice to the District Attorney of any slave case that may come to their knowledge.

Sec. 5. If upon the hearing upon the writ, as aforesaid, the persons claimed shall not be discharged, such persons may appeal to the next term of the Circuit Court in the county, giving such bail as the Judge may think reasonable.

Sec. 6. The Court to which the appeal is taken, or any Court before which the writ is returnable, shall, on application of either party, allow a trial by jury of all questions of fact in issue, the cost to be paid by the State, whenever it would otherwise fall upon the party claiming as a slave.

Sec. 7. Imposes a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment not more than five nor less than one year, upon any person who shall falsely pretend that any free person is a slave, with intent to remove such person from the State as a slave. This penalty not to apply to any claim to the service of an apprentice.

Sec. 8. Requires the testimony of at least two credible witnesses testifying to facts directly tending to establish the truth of the alleged fact of slavery, or legal evidence equivalent thereto, and provides a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment not less than one year, for false representation with intent to aid any party accused under the act or the previous section.

Sec. 9. In trials under this Act, no depositions shall be received as evidence.

Sec. 10. Provides an imprisonment for one year for any person who shall obstruct processes under this Act, or aid the escape of persons accused under sections seven and eight.

Sec. 11. No judgment recovered against any person or persons for any neglect or refusal to obey, or any violations of the Act of Congress commonly termed the Fugitive Slave Act, approved September 18, 1850, or any of the provisions thereof, shall be a lien on any real estate in this State, nor shall any such judgment be enforceable by sale on execution of any real estate or personal property within this State, but all such sales shall be absolutely void; and in case of seizure or sale of any personal property by virtue of any execution issued on such judgment, the defendant, or said execution may maintain an action of replevin, or other action to recover possession thereof in the manner prescribed by law for such actions, on affidavit filed as required by law, and a further statement therein that said execution issued on a judgment rendered under the provisions of the Act of Congress aforesaid; and the provisions of this section shall also apply to judgments heretofore rendered.

Sec. 13. This Act shall be considered a public act, and shall be construed favorably by all courts and in all places, and shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

Approved, February 19, 1857.

THE DRED SCOTT CASE.
The New York Tribune of Monday says:—"We learn from trustworthy sources that the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case, will, by a large majority, sustain the extreme Southern doctrine, denying the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise. Probably Judges Curtis and McLean will alone dissent. Judge Nelson who has been heretofore relied upon by many as likely to favor the side of Freedom, going with the South. The decree of the Court will, it is supposed, be given in a few days—perhaps the day before or the day following the inauguration. The majority of this august Court are possibly weak enough to suppose that this decree will tranquillize the country."

Of course we could expect nothing else than such a decision. This is a fitting introduction to the Administration of Buchanan. There were two points made in this case. The first, whether slaveholders may lawfully hold their slaves in what are called the free States. Second, whether they may hold them on United States Territory. If the

above report of the Tribune be correct, Slavery is legal everywhere within the borders of the Union, so far as the Supreme Court by its decision can make it so.

Dred Scott was held as a slave in Missouri. He was taken to Illinois by his master, subsequently to Minnesota Territory and afterwards taken back as a slave to Missouri. He claims that he was made free by the act of his master first in taking him to the free State of Illinois, and second by being taken to the free territory of the United States. According to this report Slavery is extended over every rod of ground in the nation, and Toombs' prediction has become history and slaveholders may now call the roll of their chattels at Bunker Hill, with as much security as at the foot of the Monument at Baltimore, that is, in so far as the Federal Judiciary can give them that security. That is slavery extension with a vengeance. It matters little to the slaveholders and to the general government what the Constitution of Kansas may be, or what that of Ohio or Massachusetts now is. The slaveholders may take their slaves to either State at their pleasure and hold them securely by the forms of law.

A PIRATICAL YANKEE COMMENDED.

We find in the Tuskegee (Ala.) Republican, (for there are Republicans as well as "Christian slaveholders") the following warm commendation of a heartless, mercenary Yankee, for perpetrating an act of worse than Algerine piracy. Probably the educational and home influences of this fellow, were conducted under the pious auspices of some South Side Dr. Adams or Lord, zealous supporters of Slavery and the Colonization Society. That is just the influence to eradicate all humanity from the human heart when a colored man is concerned.

From the Tuskegee Republican.

THE RIGHT SORT OF A YANKEE.

A short time since the Brig Ammonoosuc, Capt. Murray, cleared from Pensacola for Aspinwall, Central America. When four days out the captain found a negro belonging to a citizen of Pensacola secured on board, and when he arrived at his port of destination he took immediate steps to return him to his master. Captain Murray, says the Pensacola Times, is a northern man by birth, education, and home influence, but that in this matter he has acted in a most praiseworthy and enlightened manner. We annex his letter:

ASPINWALL, Dec. 30, 1856.

"CAPT. COZZENS—Pensacola Fla.
Dear Sir:—I found a negro stowed away in my brig four days after I left Pensacola, and I believe he belongs to you, or, at all events, to somebody in Pensacola. But, unfortunately for the negro, I was not imbued with Abolition principles, so that I made his freedom of short duration and put him aboard of the U. S. sloop-of-war Cayenne, to be returned to Pensacola.

"I have been near being eaten up by the niggers here ever since they found out what I had done, because if your boy had once got his foot on shore it would have been a gone case with him. Write me if you please, and let me know if you approve my proceedings.

Yours respectfully,
GEO. J. MURRAY,
Master brig Ammonoosuc.

OHIO REFORM SCHOOL.

At the last session of the present legislature, Messrs. Charles Reemlin John A. Foot, and James D. Ladd, were appointed Commissioners to make inquiries relative to the establishment of a State Reform School for juvenile offenders. These gentlemen have discharged their duties by a personal visitation of various institutions of a similar character in this country, and Mr. Reemlin has also visited several institutions in Europe, and besides they have carried on an extensive correspondence with other philanthropists and institutions. The Commissioners have embodied the results of their investigations in a report to the Legislature, which has been published, and for a copy of which we are indebted to Senator Cattell. It recommends:

1. The immediate establishment of a temporary House of Refuge for females, by the State, and an appropriation of \$5,000, for that purpose.

2. A tender of \$5,000 per annum, to any city or county of the State, which shall establish, as Cincinnati has established its House of Refuge, a similar establishment for females.

3. To confine the Cincinnati house to boys only.

4. The State, in consideration of an appropriation of \$10,000, to secure the use of the Cincinnati Institution for 100 boys, hereafter sent there by the courts of this State.

5. An appropriation of \$20,000, for the land for the State Reform Farm.

6. An appropriation of 20,000, for buildings, and keeping the inmates in food and clothing, etc., the first year.

7. A review of our laws, so as to avoid actual conviction for juveniles.

8. The passage of a law for regulating the discipline of the Reform Farm, and the proper authority for the State Board of Agriculture.

9. A law to compel the erection of a separate apartment for juveniles, in every jail and prison in the State.

ANTI-SLAVERY TRACTS FOR DISTRIBUTION.—We sometimes receive orders for tracts to be sent by mail without the money or stamps accompanying them. We give away the tracts, but persons sending for them must pay the postage. And all such matter is required to be prepaid. We hope to have a full supply in a few days, when some orders now on hand will be filled.

Address JOEL M'ILLAN, Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio.

SALEM UNION SCHOOL.—The Union School in this place closed its winter term this week. Instruction will be resumed after a vacation of three weeks. This school is in a most prosperous condition, under the direction of its accomplished Superintendent, REUBEN M'ILLAN and his faithful and well qualified assistants. To persons from abroad who wish the advantages of a good school, we can recommend this as worthy of patronage.

PETMAN'S MONTHLY for March is a valuable No. Among the articles it presents to the reader, "Life at the original Water Cure" is admirably written and full of interest, and the review of Olmsted's Texas Journey affords some striking pictures of life in that State, and exhibits very clearly the miserable economy of the system of slave labor.

THE SCHOOLELLOW is adorned with numerous illustrations—and its contents will give much pleasure to its juvenile readers.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS FOR MARCH.—A sample of the matter of this excellent Number of Dickens may be found on our fourth page. We can give no better recommendation than it will afford.

VERO OF GOV. BISSELL.—Governor Bissell has vetoed the bill to "secure the re-election of Stephen A. Douglas by disfranchising a portion of the people of Illinois"—otherwise facetiously called an apportionment bill.

News of the Week.

BUCHANAN'S INAUGURAL.

The new Administration went into power on the fourth inst. The following is the telegraphic report of the inaugural of the New President:

WASHINGTON, March 4.

Mr. Buchanan's manner in delivering the inaugural address was remarkably impressive and determined. He began by an appeal to the Almighty for strength and wisdom to enable him to carry out his administration of affairs of the country to the advantage of the people. As he had determined not to try to be elected for a second Presidential term, he said that his administration should be conducted purely for the best interests of the whole country. He spoke of his election as having been accomplished by those anxiously desirous for the preservation of the Union. He congratulated the country on the fact that the agitation on the subject of slavery had almost entirely ceased, and he declared that for the first time in its history, the country had arrived at peace on that subject. In reference to Kansas he declared that it should be admitted with either freedom or slavery, according as the constitution adopted by the people directs. He went into a long argument to show that the Nebraska-Kansas bill was right in principle. The equality of nation said he, must be preserved. He added, however, that slavery was less important practically than some other subjects before the people. The geographical parties to which the agitation of the slavery question has given birth must die, for their existence endangers the lives of citizens of Slave States. The spectacle which was now presented of our whole people, submitting quietly to the will of the majority, as expressed at the polls in the last election was characteristic of this and of no other nation, so he thought that these geographical parties must die. He said that corruption in a Republican Government was fatal to its institutions, although in a corrupt country there are forms of government which might render life more tolerable. His administration should aim at purity in all its departments; extravagances in the disposal of the public lands, he declared must be put a stop to, so that our children may secure homes for themselves, and the brood of speculators and jobbers who live upon them may be crushed. The laws in regard to the falsification of money should be strictly enforced, putting the foreign and native born citizens on a fair democratic level.

In regard to the Pacific Railroad project, he said such a road may be made by Congress, in the shape of a military road to enable the government to extend protection to our possessions on the Pacific coast. Mr. Buchanan said that he was in favor of the project, and he agreed that it must and should be done in order that we might be prepared on that coast for the emergency of war.

Our foreign policy must be to cultivate peace and good-will with all nations, but at the same time all entangling alliances must be avoided.—This has been an axiom of our foreign policy, since the days of Washington, and none dare now dispute its propriety. It has been the boast of the United States that none of their territory has been acquired by war, as has been the case with most other nations, and this must continue to be our policy. We must refuse to take any territory whatever, unless it be acquired by peaceful means. Our diplomatic policy must be frank and honorable, and by pursuing such a policy we will continue to hold our position among the great leading powers of the world.

Mr. Buchanan read his address closely from the manuscript which he held in his hands. His voice was clear, but owing to the tremendous crowd, there was some interruption, and all of the address was not distinctly heard. There was much applause at those portions which referred to the equality of States, the evils of geographical parties, and the naturalization laws.

Beyond the fainting of a few ladies in the crowd, no incidents of unpleasant nature occurred.

The procession was the finest ever witnessed in Washington, and the number of people present in the city exceeded anything ever known before. There were many banners bearing appropriate devices, and several revolutionary flags from Virginia which excited much attention.

Chief Justice Taney administered the oath of office at 11:20 o'clock, and was the first to congratulate the President.

Vice President Breckinridge, Ex-President Pierce, Senator Bigler, and other prominent politicians were on the porch during the ceremony.

THE BOGUS LEGISLATURE.

The present Kansas Legislature seems disposed to rival its predecessor in the enormity of its legislation. Among other acts it has passed one "to punish rebellion." Says the correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, speaking of this act:

Sec. 1. Provides that if two or more persons shall combine by force to usurp the government of the territory, or any department thereof, the person offending shall be deemed guilty of rebellion, and suffer death. By this section none of the bogus officers, imposed on the people by this Legislature, must be resisted, or the will be liable to the death penalty. If even the sheriff should act in the outrageous manner in which Jones and others have acted formerly, and the citizens, in self-defense, should resist them, those thus resisting will be liable to be indicted and tried, and executed as rebels.

The second section is still more liable to objection, as it makes it rebellion for any person or persons to conspire to keep war on any part of the citizens of the Territory. As all the pro-slavery and border ruffians belong to the militia, and are subject to be called out by their officers, they will not fall within the meaning of this act, and when in arms will be a portion of the "territorial authority." Only the much abused settlers will be liable to this extra-millstone tied about their necks, in case they should be driven by outrages to defend themselves.

The other sections of this outrageous law are not less enormous. One of the provisions is, that if two or more shall conspire to remove any person from the territory, or to usurp the government, they shall be deemed guilty of rebellion, and suffer death. It is a law which will be a mere quarrel about a claim, than which nothing is more common or probable, will give the pro-slavery men, through the aid of the pro-slavery courts and officials, the power of driving any Free State man from the country, or of hanging him as a rebel if he stars. In order to secure such a law, the pro-slavery men will be liable to the death penalty in cases where it would be difficult to inflict the death penalty, the courts are allowed an alternative in their discretion of sending the offender to the penitentiary for twenty years. This is the most infamous enactment that ever disgraced a republican country. It is squatter sovereignty carried out.

A not less infamous law is one to punish mobs and seditious assemblages. This is also a law regulating assault cases, which is a dangerous partisan character. Several other laws of the same kind have been framed—all of them are intended as traps to catch Free State men, and we may expect that legal persecution will again be resorted to in order to keep the Territory clear of free-soilers.

A most dangerous power has been conferred on the County Courts. These Courts have been created and the Judges appointed by this Legislature. They have got extended jurisdiction, to an amount as regards civil cases, that will embrace ninety-nine out of every hundred cases. They have also got criminal jurisdiction in all cases where the death penalty is not to be inflicted. Thus, without jury, they can try and sentence to imprisonment or fine any person brought before them on a charge, and the party thus tried need not ever be indicted, but shall be put on trial at once, and the bogus judges, without a jury, shall try and sentence, and there is no provision for appeal from these decisions. There are to be public prosecutors appointed by these courts in every county.

The amount of letter writing in the United States may be inferred from the number of postage stamps used. The number sold by the Government last year reached nearly one hundred and fifty millions of stamps.

A CEREAL ERROR.—In the month of November, 1855, William S. Bailey, editor of the Newport (Kentucky) News, the only anti-slavery daily published in the Slave States, was detected in the heinous act of substituting the names of slaves for slaves about his office and in his kitchen. So grave an offence could not pass unnoted, and he was accordingly indicted under the law which forbids "unlawful assemblages of negroes."

Mr. Bailey was confronted with the fact of dancing and of men gratification. A clear case seemed inevitable. Mr. B. was beginning to be anxious lest the Daily News might suffer while he was paying the penalty of the violated law. At this stage of the case it was discovered that the indictment was defective, inasmuch as the offence was charged to have been committed in November, four months after the date of indictment, which was in the preceding June. The prosecuting Attorney vainly urged that it was only a "clerical" error, and could be easily amended; but the jury thought otherwise and returned a verdict for defendant, without leaving their seats.—Boston Telegraph.

THE SECTIONAL QUESTION.—The New York Herald of February 18, in an article on "The Signs of the Times—the Disunion Convention at Utica," says: "What then do these signs mean? They mean that, without some astounding and unexpected change, such as a war with England, we shall have in 1860, the most terrible sectional contest that the Confederacy has ever endured—that the past century will disappear from the contest altogether, and make way for new ones, the triumph of either of which will and must be the ruin of the Union."

The body of the late Preston S. Brooks was buried at Edgefield, S. C., on the 14th. It was attended to the grave by an immense concourse of people, with a military cortege attended by music. The face was exhibited to the view of the people, and was still natural and undecayed. The Edgefield Advertiser says that "thousands came to look, for a moment, upon the strong man a stricken down by the hand of death in the mad career of his earthly exertions. Not the least affecting part of this scene was the number of negroes who came to look, by permission, to see the face of the dead once more before it went down into the grave; among them an old woman, who had nursed the deceased in his childhood."

The Houston Telegraph of the 30th ult. says: "We understand that an Abolitionist from Boston or that vicinity, has been circulating incendiary papers and documents in this city for two or three days past. The boys have taken him in hand today, and at last accounts he was in considerable fear that something was going to happen."

PUNISHMENT OF SLAVES.—The Mississippi Legislature has just passed a bill prohibiting any owner of slaves from punishing them with more than "nine and thirty lashes" at any one time, or for any offence, under penalty of fine and imprisonment. All other unnecessary cruelty to slaves is made indictable and punishable by fine and imprisonment.

[Here is another illustration of the tendency of the Anti-Slavery movement to ameliorate the condition of the slaves, by putting slaveholders on their good behavior before a watchful public opinion.]

REVOLUTION GOING BACKWARDS.—A letter time is coming and women will soon be again approachable. The special foreign correspondent of the New York Tribune chronicles an event of the very highest importance at the French court. "The Empress Eugenie made her appearance last week without any crinoline or hoops, and looked the better for it." Now look for a gradual contraction of crinoline, and by the time the first frost is out of the ground, boys and girls will be rolling the hoops about the streets.

The Pittsburgh Journal gives the following particulars relative to the arrest of thieves along the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. While the Company has had to pay \$50,000 for lost goods, and finally officer Pickerton, of Chicago, was employed to ferret out the rascality. The rogues were caught by means of goods on which was placed private marks, and thus dispatched over the road and were then traced to a Buffalo Auctioneer, who was one of the gang, and whose store has been the depot for all the plunder.

Nineteen were arrested, and are in custody at different places in Ohio. They include employees of the company, lawyers, doctors, constables and merchants—men heretofore of good standing, some residing in Pittsburgh and Allegheny City.

THE CAMELS AT WORK.—The San Antonio (Texas) Times says: "Twenty-two camels have just passed through our city, loaded with about 600 pounds each, returning to their place of rendezvous, which is seventy miles from here. There are dromedaries also with them, and seated on top of these camels and dromedaries are Arabs and Turks, dressed in the costume of their own country."

Three negroes were executed at Damfries, Prince William Co., Va., on the 13th ult., for the murder of their master, Mr. Green. One was an old woman, aged about 70, another was her daughter, and the third her grandson. Two smaller boys, convicted of the same crime, were respited. They confessed the crime some time ago.

The Victoria (Texas) Advocate says that the winter in that vicinity has been rather mild, and that the grass is springing up luxuriantly.

V. S. Ludwig, formerly editor of a German paper in Baltimore, has been arrested on suspicion of being an abolition agent, and notified to leave the city, or he would be tarred and feathered.

IOWA COLLEGE.—We learn from the Davenport Gazette, of the 50th inst., that Mr. Charles Hendrix, of Burlington, has donated \$15,000 to the Iowa College, for the ultimate purpose of establishing and endowing a Scientific School in that institution.

A new counterfeit Twenty on the State Bank of Ohio, postage county branch, Racoonia, is in circulation. The figures "20" on either end are pale, but otherwise the note is well executed.

A GIANTIC LAND SPECULATION.—The Lexington Express of 14th inst. that it has reliable information that a large company has been formed in the East for the purpose of entering all the vacant lands in the State of Missouri. Hon. James H. Birch, formerly of this movement, is now in Philadelphia, is at the head of the movement. He is to act as agent for the company and make the entries.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT ST. LOUIS.—Mr. Biswell, the engineer appointed to devise plans and estimate the cost of a railroad suspension bridge at St. Louis, presents his report. The plan is considered perfectly feasible—the cost estimated at \$1,500,000.

UTAH.—A Salt Lake City letter of December 4, announces the death of Jedediah M. Grant, Sec. and Counsellor of Brigham Young, and Mayor of the city. He was a native of New Hampshire, and was about forty years of age at his death. He leaves seven disconsolate widows, and several children—four of the latter being under eight weeks of age.

Another of the hand cart trains had just arrived, in a condition which beggars description. Of the 500 who started, one-fourth died on the way, and more than 100 of the remainder have lost their hands or feet by the severe cold in the mountains. The whole would have perished but for aid sent them from Salt Lake.

In 1852 the cold was so excessive that the families of twelve cities in Germany were starved and even men. Many people in Germany were frozen to death in 1855; and 1856 was nearly as cold.

The fatal disease among hogs is thus accounted for in the Dayton Empire:

It is said, by those who claim to know, that the cause of the death of hogs at the distilleries in this valley, is the strychnine which is put in the mash, in order to produce a greater amount of whisky than by the old system of operations.—This process not only kills the hogs that feed upon the slop, but poisons those who eat the meat, and those who drink the whisky thus manufactured.

FROM KANSAS.—An affray took place at Leecompton recently in which Sheriff Sherrod was killed, and three others were wounded. A meeting of the friends of Sherrod was held at the capitol to sustain his course and express their disapprobation of the recent outrage on him. Sherrod and his friends came armed, to break it up. When the resolutions were read, Sherrod declared that any meeting for them was a coward's. The excitement grew intense. Sherrod drew his pistol and fired, wounding a man named Shepard. Miscellaneous shooting then began and was continued for some time. Mr. Sherrod was shot through the head by a young man named Jones, who came from Pennsylvania with the Governor. Shepard has two bullets in his thigh and a wound on his head. Two others are slightly wounded. The Sheriff men seeing they would be overpowered, offered no violence after Sherrod fell. Young Jones was arrested by a bogus sheriff, and after the meeting was thus broken up, Gov. Geary called out the troops to prevent his being lynched. The Governor also organized a company to defend himself, but disbanded it at dark last night. More violence is apprehended as great excitement still prevails.

THE "CONTENTED" NEGROES.

Just before the rumors came of the insurrectionary movements among the slaves in the South-west, Senator Butler, of South Carolina, the "uncle of his nephew," made a speech, in the course of which he said:

"The institution of slavery in South Carolina, Virginia and the other slave-holding States, now is no more what it was when our forefathers condemned it, than the condition of the slave in Africa is equal to the elevated position of this people. Our slaves, of whom you speak so much, are intelligent workmen. Many of them receive two and a half pounds and three pounds of food a week, with plenty of clothing. It is the interest of the master that they shall be clothed and fed. They make their little crops and are perfectly happy. Some of them run away, and they have got to coming back. That is the worst of it with those slaves. (Laughter.) They cannot stay away.—They have actually got to coming back. The best fugitive slave law is the fact that they cannot get any work or anything to eat, when they go to the North, and they come back."

OBITUARY.

DIED.—On the 26th of 2nd mo., 1857, near Lima, Stark Co., Ohio, of Typhoid Fever, Rachel, wife of Ezra Brannin, aged 67 years, 11 months. The deceased was a member of the Society of Progressive Friends, and ever sought to embody her principles in practice. Being natural of a kind benevolent disposition, it appeared her greatest pleasure, to live to do good; being not only a true friend of the slave, but to all the oppressed and suffering. She has left a husband and five children to mourn their loss, with numerous relatives, and friends. She was laid by the side of her mother and brother, in Berlin.

Pleasure Boat please copy. S. B. S.

Receipts for the Bugle for the week ending March 5.

L. B. Winders Marlboro,	75-594
Daniel Treat, Mogadore,	75-512
A. J. Thurston, "	150-569
R. L. Atchinson, "	150-655
John Whelan, Tipton,	2-00-611
C. S. Eldon, Franklin Mills,	2-00-605
Phil. Female Anti-Slavery Society,	15-00
Benj. Moore, Northport,	2-50-662
G. L. Gale,	1-50-663
Ann Shreve Massillon,	5-25-564
George Cope, Malta,	1-00-584
J. G. Mott, Maple Grove,	2-00-627

The United States Constitution and its PRO-SLAVERY COMPROMISES.

The Constitution a Pro-Slavery Compact, or, Extracts from the Madison Papers, etc. Selected by WENDELL PHILLIPS. Third Edition, Enlarged. 12mo. 208 pages. Just published by the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, and for sale at 21 Cornhill, Boston. Also, at the Anti-Slavery Offices in New York and Philadelphia. Price, in cloth, 50 cts; in thick paper covers, 37 1/2.

Copies of this work will be sent by mail on the receipt of its price and the amount of postage, viz., forty-four cents for those in paper covers, sixty cents for those in cloth.

Speech of Mr. Monroe, of Lorain.

Delivered in the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF OHIO, on the 29th January, 1857, on the Bill proposing to amend Art. 5, Sec. 1, of the Constitution, by striking out the word "white"—in pamphlet form, neatly stitched and cut. Price, single copy 5 cents, or 12 copies will be sent for 50 cents post paid.

SCHOUER & CO.,
Columbus, Ohio.

FOR SALE.

A Small Farm of 31 acres, situated two miles South of Salem on the New Lisbon turnpike. The place has on its good two story house—a barn and a spring of pure, soft water. 26 or 30 acres of land can be purchased adjoining if desired, on reasonable terms.

Inquire of the editor of the Anti-Slavery Bugle.

FARM FOR SALE.

A Valuable Farm of 107 acres, with a large, commodious and well-furnished House—a good Barn, horse stable and all other necessary out-houses in excellent repair, and on good terms. It is situated in Carroll County, one-fourth of a mile from Leesburg, near a depot on the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad. The country is healthy, the land good, water abundant and of excellent quality, and the Farm well stocked with a variety of excellent fruit.

IOWA LANDS will be taken in part payment for further particulars inquire at the office of the Anti-Slavery Bugle, or on the premises of Dec. 18, 1856. JACOB MILLISACK.

Botanic Medicine.

HIGH-STREET, SALEM OHIO.
MRS. C. L. CHURCH, takes this method of informing her friends, and the public, that she has permanently located on the North side of High-st., between the Canfield road and Landy-st., where she intends keeping a general assortment of BOTANIC MEDICINES, carefully prepared by herself and warranted free of all deleterious substances.

Salem, Ohio, April 19, 1856.

ENOS L. WOODS & CO.

Steam Engine Builders,

ALLIANCE, STARK COUNTY, OHIO

Engines of the best patterns built to order, on very reasonable terms.

Miscellaneous.

HAMMERING IT IN.

Depressed by a severe cold, for which I was indebted to the variable nature of the weather in the last days of November, I sat, yesterday morning, in a despondent way beside my coffee and dry toast, ruminating the sales of my slippers, and reading away my digestion over the last murder recounted in the Times. Suddenly I was startled by the step of a man rushing hurriedly up-stairs; the door of my sitting-room was burst open, and my friend Boulder, flourishing in his hand a heavy hammer, stood before me and gasped out, "I've done it at last, Smith! I've done it at last!" Boulder is a most excitable man, with a wife and a large family of boys. I looked aghast for marks of blood upon the hammer—for a trace of human hair in some crack of the handle.

"Which—how many?" I shouted.
"My son Jack," he declared, "is the cause of it all. He brought it upon me. O Smith, my dear friend, would you have believed I should have ever come to this? Cut me some ham."

He sat down opposite me in an easy chair, turned up his heels to the fire, helped himself to a thick slice of bread and butter, and said again, "Cut me some ham. I want he off to the hills in ten minutes, and it is well to fortify myself, because I may miss dinner to-day."

"Sir! Mr. Boulder!"
"Let me ring for a cup and saucer. There, now, go on with your breakfast, and I'll tell you all about it. I was led to this entirely by that hard-headed fellow, David Page."

"Page?"
"David Page, P. G. S. Hark you! Three weeks ago, Mrs. Boulder came to me, and said, 'Peter,' I replied 'Susanna.' She said, 'Look at Jack's clean shirt.' She showed me a shirt folded with its front covered with red stains, and holes and indentations. 'Mercy,' I cried, 'what's the cause of all this? Jack was at school—round the corner, you know—Tinkley's day school. I wish to show you, Mr. B., said my old girl, Jack's linen drawer.' Followed my wife, looked in the drawer, found it filled with stones, and dirt. In the drawer below that, found clay, sand, and old shells in his Sunday jacket. Caused the dirt to be instantly carried to the dust-hole. Further examined the drawers in Jack's room, and in the corner of one, found a book entitled Advanced Text-Book of Geology, Descriptive and Industrial, by David Page, P. G. S."

"That's what has done it, Peter," Mrs. B. said. "That's the book I've seen him reading, ever since after evening." "He shall read no more of it," said I. "The book is confiscated." When Jack came home at dinner-time he had a great disturbance. Here Mr. Boulder gazed over his ham, and I felt painfully nervous. Boulder went on, "Jack," said I, "you shall never more look on that book." I put it on my own library table. I peeped into it; I looked into it; I read bits of it; I read more of it; I liked it; I studied it; I threw myself heart and soul into it; I comprehended it;—I bought a hammer."

Here Boulder caught his hammer up and flourished it again. He was evidently stoned-mad.

"With this hammer, my boy, I break my way into the treasury of Nature."

Here Boulder brought his hammer down, and smashed my tea cup.

"Ah, good!" he roared, taking a fragment up—

"A lucky accident. Look at the crystalline fracture. What's here? Clay. What makes the clay crystalline in its fracture? Fire. Theory of the igneous rocks. Thickness of the ponderable crust of the globe, eight hundred miles. Depth at which most of the rocks originally found at the surface would exist in a molten state, say five-and-twenty miles. Undercrust of the globe, granite. Here's a bit."

My excitable friend took from the mantel-piece a handsome paper-weight of polished stone.

"Some use of a man has polished this fine specimen of primitive granite. With one tap of this hammer, Boulder broke it in two. "Observe," he said, "the exquisite fracture."

"Exquisite—confound—"

"Never polish a fine specimen. The geologist, my dear boy, is most particular to show you a clean fracture, and takes pains not much to do with a finger's touch the brilliancy of the broken surface. Now fractures are of various sorts, conchoidal or shell like, even, uneven, smooth, splintery, hackly. Only look in this beautiful bit of granite, at the silvery sheen of the mica and the many bits of quartz speckling the solid pudding of the felspar. Quartz is of simple minerals, one of the hardest. I knock out a little chip of granite, and you will observe that it is impossible to powder the quartz in it by blows of a hammer on the hearth-stone. You perceive the hearth-stone breaks, but the quartz grains remain uncommuted."

"Mr. Boulder—" I began faintly. "I was made somewhat weak and helpless by my cold; I should have met you with vigour."

"Pardon me, Smith; they remain, I say, uncommuted. Let me add to you to be a geologist. I am going to the hills to-day on an excursion. Ah, you have a cold. Well, I will stop exactly half an hour." Here he pulled out his watch. "I do want you to share my enjoyment. I do want to make you to feel the delight caused by the study of geology. I didn't think that I should take it up myself when I turned out Jack's drawers. Page over-persuaded me. He's just the man to bring the science home to you. Ah, Mrs. Boulder doesn't know it, but I've carried over her spare sheets and blankets into one of the attic, and have a beautiful experiment on the formation of mud-banks from aqueous deposit in her linen chest. I've mixed up water earth and shells and a shillings worth of shrimps. In a few days, when I drain the water off, you come over to me, and I'll show you how the top crust of the world is formed by the action of water. I'll give you a day only an elementary lesson. When I come next we'll go into the thing more completely. Now look here,—down came the hammer on a corner of my mantel-piece,—I break off this little bit of metamorphic rock; the character has been destroyed by polishing, but now what beauty have I not revealed?"

"Boulder," I cried, "give me your hammer. Let me send your hammer down into the hall."

"Thank you, thank you—I shall be going presently. 'Tis not worth while. Dismiss from your mind what I was just saying about aqueous rocks. Above the igneous you have the metamorphic—you have, to speak familiarly, the mantel-piece upon the paper weight, and not the paper weight upon the mantel-piece."

"I have, have I?"

"To be sure you have. Heat and the pressure of the superincumbent strata have given to these metamorphic rocks their crystalline appearance though it is believed that they were once deposited by water, and contained fossils of which all trace has been extinguished. Well then, Smith, on the top of the metamorphic rocks, on the top of the mantel-piece, we place Sir. Rudwick Marchion."

"Can it be possible?"

"Yes, Marchion and the Silurian rocks defined and discovered by him. They used to be called, along with some others, the Greywacke formation."

they show the fracture and the cleavage and that sort of thing. Nay, I'll break nothing more. Well, then, above the Silurian you have the old red sandstone, and then above that—ha! but it's all fair to break coal—above that the coal."

A heavy lump of coal was suddenly whipped out of the coal-scuttle, and being hammered into fragments, the breakfast-table before I could effectually interfere.

"It is most interesting to search coal for the remains of extinct vegetable life. The markings sometimes are of the most beautiful description. The whole of yesterday I spent in our coal-cellar and a more delightful day I never—"

A loud knocking at the street-door startled us. Mr. Boulder was picking carefully about the contents of the coal-scuttle, and had spread some choice bits on the rug for further investigation, when a servant appeared to report that Mrs. Boulder wished, if Mr. B. was disengaged, to see him instantly.

"Ah!" said my friend, laying another coal upon the rug. "She has been to the linen press. Smith, go and pacify her."

From Dickens' Household Words.

GONE BEFORE.

Nelly darling, Nelly darling, why this palor on thy cheek?

Quarters from the clock have sounded since I heard my loved one speak;

Since I heard thy gentle voice, Nell, full an hour has passed away,

Why those tears upon thy eyelids; why so silent, Nelly, say?

Ah! too well now I remember: twelve months since, this very day,

Darkness fell upon our dwelling, one we worship'd turn'd to clay.

Long we mark'd his color fading, long we mark'd his eye grow dim,

Day by day the strength departing from each wasted limb.

Came at last the dreaded moment in the watches of the night,

Back into the realms of Heav'n the infant spirit wing'd its flight,

While the morning sun, uprising in a flood of golden red,

Fell on two bereaved mourners, kneeling by a little bed.

Brave were the broken words I utter'd, brave as husband's words should be,

But the father's choking sorrow struggled hard to be set free.

I talk'd to thee of resignation, strove my anguish to conceal;

Said it was the common lot: that time at length the wound would heal.

Nelly dearest, Nelly dearest, raise thy drooping head again,

Sit not thus in speechless sorrow, there's a balm to soothe thy pain;

Dwelling with the bless'd in glory, happy now for evermore,

Think, O think, our darling cherub is not 'lost but gone before."

THE USE AND CHOOSING OF SPECTACLES.

"In order that every person may be enabled to judge for themselves whether their sight may be assisted or prevented by the use of spectacles, an accurate consideration of the following rules will be found sufficient—"

1. When we are obliged to remove small objects to a considerable distance from the eye in order to see them distinctly.

2. If we find it necessary to get more light than formerly; as, for instance, to place the light between the eye and the object.

3. If looking at, and attentively considering a near object it becomes confused, and appears to have a kind of mist before it.

4. When the letters of a book run one into the other, and hence appear double or treble.

5. If the eyes are so fatigued by a little exercise they are obliged to shut them from time to time, and relieve them by looking at other objects, and especially dark ones.

When all these circumstances occur, or any of them separately take place, it will be necessary to seek assistance from glasses which will now ease the eyes, and in some degree check their tendency to grow weaker, where they are not assisted, in time the fatness will be considerably increased by the effort the eyes are compelled to exert.

In every part of the world there are persons who sell spectacles as part of their trade, who have neither a knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, nor the nature of optical glasses, so that it is no wonder so much injury is done. Thousands have to lament that ever they made use of glasses."

The above is from the August Chronicle and Sentinel, communicated by an optician and is useful information.

The best method of selecting glasses for those who require them is not given in a few lines, but on this head would have been valuable; let us add them:

When about to select a pair of spectacles, let a look of rather small but clear print be used, and such glasses be chosen as will enable it to be read at some distance and with the same ease as before the eyes were impaired.

This is the only safe rule. No person can select a pair of spectacles for another. A pair that will cause the least pain or uneasiness to the eye in reading should at once be rejected. Some dealers in spectacles recommend persons wishing to purchase to take glasses that are better fitted for the person and use the argument, "they will last longer," meaning thereby, that because the wearer must grow older, they will serve him for a greater number of years. The selection of such a pair of spectacles will soon make the vision clearer. It is better to select a pair adapted for a person rather than younger than one who is older.

Another thing to be attended to in looking for spectacles is to ascertain whether the eyes are mates. It is not unusual to find an inequality in the eyes of individuals. Watchmakers and engravers who use a magnifying glass usually with one eye, are frequently obliged to wear spectacles with a glass of different focus for each eye. In order to ascertain this, place the book at the distance at which the print is seen clearly with both eyes at once; then, without moving the head or the book, look with each eye alternately. If the eyes mates, the print will be seen equally well with each. If the eyes are alike, then prove the glasses of the spectacles in the same way.

Having found the correct focus, observe if the glasses be pure and free from scratches and veins, or defects of any kind. This can be done by holding them from you towards a lamp or the window, where any such defect will be clearly seen.

The frames or bows of the spectacles should be light and elastic; silver and gold frames are the best. They should so fit on the face that the clasp or eye-lashes will not touch the glasses; and they should sit straight before the eyes, not down on the nose.

The foregoing observation, may be sufficient to enable persons in want of spectacles to make a correct choice; but it will always be most safe to make the purchase in person of an experienced optician.

Those who wish to purchase colored glasses for exposure to diseased eyes, or to wear in journeying, exposed to a hot sun on sandy plains, or in exposure to snow and bright sunshine, to protect the eyes from excessive light, should select none but microchrous than useful, because they absorb different parts of the spectrum unequally, and transmit the extreme violet and blue rays, and transmit the red ray, producing a shorter spectrum, and a more distinct image on the retina of the eye.

We have glasses of various kinds, telescopes, and microscopes, to render objects more visible during a faint light, or in what is termed darkness

Now as there are various animals and fowls—cats and owls—that can see as well, if not better, during night than day, why may not a pair of spectacles, or some kind of glasses, be invented to give man the same powers of night vision.

It is known that yellow colored glasses may be advantageously employed to excite the retina, and a lens can partially condense the faint light, yet no lens has been used in the optical art worthy of the name in relation to the invention or manufacture of night glasses.—Scientific American.

PREACHING IN EGYPT.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Mount City (late Emporium), six miles above Cairo, is called a half preaching station, Cairo being the other half. As it is settled principally by Cincinnati people, I went up there to enjoy a quiet Sabbath, and of course went to meeting.

The preacher was a tall, bony man, with small eyes and a big red nose. He spoke the Egyptian dialect of the American language. His pants were too short at both ends, and his vest very brief. When he gestured his shirt worked up and appeared in a roll at his waistband, keeping one in continual apprehension lest it should come entirely out.

He commenced the services by reading a hymn, at the conclusion of which he said, "It's long me, and I'll be obliged to some on you to raise the tune and kerfy it."

But no one volunteered, and at length the preacher himself struck up in a peculiar nasal twang. He seemed to me to be getting on nicely, when he suddenly stopped on the word next to the last of the second line. His delicate ear had evidently discovered something wrong.

"Drat it, that's a short note tune; it won't go."

One cried out, "Try it again, brother A—"

But brother A—only replied by saying with some petulance: "It's mighty queer you can't tune of you rize a long-me tune."

At length one of the brethren, fixing his face as if for a dramatic representation, and I'm going to give you a long-me tune, started it common note, and by dint of drawing it was made to suit.

Of his prayer I dare not speak. It was, no doubt, sincere, and accepted as meant; but his use of such terms as "meretricious blood" and "retrogressive blood" of the Redeemer, and his improper use and interpretation of Scripture, would appear blasphemous to mere English scholars not versed in the dialect of Egypt.

THE SERMON.

The object of our feeble remarks will be found in the first letter to the Corinthians, twentieth chapter and fifty-seventh verse. But thanks be to God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

Brethren and Sisters—I see before me a more intelligent congregation than I'm used to get, and I reckon you're all expecting a good deal.

Wall, praps some on you'll be disappointed, but that arn't my fault, for I deprecate the importance of the "canton" and I'm going to give you a not a streak of eloquence, a sound and sensible composition of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ to the best of my feeble abilities, and I hope it'll be acceptable to you all.

My great objection in the world am to do good, not to be a makin' glory or recommendation for myself, for despising great men, and riches and honors—all of which I might've had—I've condescended to give up all my time in this case. God-durn world, and all my talents and energetics to instruction and enlightening my fellow-creatures among men; and I hope these ere discourses will prove acceptable to you all in this case.

There is a man even in this case delighted at the world—in this age of book larin that don't keep nothin' about the Bible—men that drink and gamble and never go to meetin'. (And here I may be a bit on some of you, but I can't help it.) It's God's truth and you've got to stan by it. There arn't no such man, I say, even in this age of Gospel light and liberality and the glorious minister of the Gospel in a "goin' on his rounds, often runs agin em, and they alers want to argue with him.

Some on em's wise men in the things of this world, and great men, but when they come to argue and squintify the glorious minister of the gospel is always one too many for em.

Perhaps, you think brethern and sistern that this is because the most talented men of this generation is a rustic in the gospel ministry, and that it is because of our material gifts we flour em. But that ain't the main reason. Its because, thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory through Jesus Christ our Lord."

I was sitting in front of a school desk, and having room to sit partially turned, reported thus far, but at this point a gentleman and lady came in, and I was obliged to make room and because so many of the people, even in this age of Gospel light and liberality and the glorious minister of the Gospel in a "goin' on his rounds, often runs agin em, and they alers want to argue with him.

At the close of the sermon, the preacher said, "Brother Given, we'll jine with you in prayer," and the congregation placed themselves at once in a proper attitude and remained so a minute, and as one spoke. At length a lady whispered, loud enough to be heard through the room, "Brother Given's slipped out."

It proved to be so, and one of the brethren informed the preacher. "Brother A., brother Given has gone out," whereupon the preacher immediately extended his arms with "Wall, receive the benidin' this," and read a closing prayer the congregation was dismissed.

OLD TIME WINTERS.

In 1684, the cold was so intense that the Thames was covered with ice sixty-one inches thick. Almost all the birds perished.

In 1682 the cold was so excessive that the famished wolves entered Vienna and attacked the citizens, and that in the fields, in Germany, many were frozen to death in 1685; and 1686 was nearly so cold.

In 1709, occurred that famous winter called by distinction, the cold winter. During this year, all the rivers and lakes were frozen, and even the sea for several miles from shore. The ground was frozen nine feet deep. Birds and beasts were killed in the fields, and men perished by their houses. In the South of France the vine-plants were almost destroyed; the Adriatic sea was frozen, and even the Mediterranean about Genoa, and the citron and orange groves suffered extremely in the finest part of Italy.

In 1716, the winter was so intense that people traveled across the straits from Copenhagen to the provinces of Senia, in Sweden.

In 1740, the winter was scarcely inferior to that of 1709. The snow lay ten feet deep in Spain and Portugal. The Zuyder Zee was frozen over, and thousands of people went over it. And all the lakes in England were frozen.

In 1744, the winter was very cold. Snow fell in Portugal to the depth of twenty-three feet on a level.

In 1654 and 1755, the winters were very severe and cold. In England, the strongest ale, exposed to the air in a glass, was covered with ice one-eighth of an inch thick.

In 1761, the Elbe froze to the bottom.

There arn't no such man, I say, even in this age of Gospel light and liberality and the glorious minister of the Gospel in a "goin' on his rounds, often runs agin em, and they alers want to argue with him.

The winters of 1774 and 1775 were uncommonly severe. The Little Belt was frozen over.

From 1800 to 1812, also, the winters were remarkably cold particularly the latter, in Russia, which proved so disastrous to the French army.

"NEVER DRINK ENOUGH TO HURT ME"—You never do? then why that peculiar title to your check? Why that increase of irritability? Why that growing recklessness of character? Don't derive yourself dear friend. You are in danger; and it is kindness to tell you so. Thirty thousand persons die every year in our country, simply because they do not drink enough to hurt them. Half a million are pressing hard after, upon the crumbling verge of a drunken's grave. Several millions more are bending their steps more or less rapidly in the same direction. You are one of this great crowd. You are a candidate for a place among the half-million of actual drunkards.

Think you that any of the throng, at moderate drinkers who you train, will admit that he

drinks enough to hurt him? And yet from all this, he doth and the devil take their pick. They are after you. And you are welcoming their insidious approach. Beware young man, beware!

RATHER SEVERE.

Bites the occasional Boston correspondent of the Tribune in one of his late journeyings, met some fellow-travellers, whose personal habits seemed to have thoroughly awakened his sense of penal justice. He says:

On the Springfield Railway, I fell into company which took all my hopes of promotion at the hands of Mr. Buchanan to make me endure. It consisted of numerous delegations of the untried Democracy of Connecticut going up to the State Convention at Hartford. I am afraid I shall never succeed in qualifying as a good Democrat in spite of all my expectations, being watered by a necessary element of it. For I must own to being very seriously terrified, especially at the free and independent way in which they gave unlimited expression to their tobacco juice. I don't wish to let it go further, as it might be an injury to my prospects, but they were the most disgusting and nastiest animals I have stumbled upon for a long time. Many of them were partially tipsy and one or two roaring drunk. They might any of them have run for a South Carolina Senatorship, with every personal claim to success. It seemed to me the representatives of the party, what must the party constituents be? They did not seem to be ill-natured, though coarse, vulgar, ignorant and filthy, but only bent on saving their country and having "a high old time," as they expressed it, as they went along. Perhaps, however, I do the intelligence of some of them injustice, inasmuch as the evening papers which I had lying on the seat beside me, disappeared with them and my eyes beheld them no more. You are taking a great deal just now about murder and garroting and other branches of art against which you are so practical man, whereas a little stinging or strangulation now and then are so damaging to general happiness and comfort as the crime of tobacco chewing and spitting which lays waste the land and makes it scarcely fit for the habitation of civilized man? I am not bloody-minded, as a general thing, and am strongly in favor of a mild administration of penal justice; but my notion is, that every man who chews should be sent to the Penitentiary for a term varying from five years to life, according to the aggravation of the offense, but if he spits he should be hanged without benefit of clergy.

DR ELISHA KENT KANE.

From a recent account of his travels previous to undertaking the Polar Expedition, by the N. Y. Tribune, we extract the following interesting particulars:

He was the first white person who descended into the crater of the Taal of Luzon, accomplishing this enterprise at the hazard of his life. He was suspended by a bamboo rope around his body, from a projecting crag, more than two hundred feet above the remains of volcanic eruptions. With bottles of sulphurous acid and other specimens from the mouth of the crater, he was dragged up to the top of the mountain, and then he was so stung or strangulation now and then are so damaging to general happiness and comfort as the crime of tobacco chewing and spitting which lays waste the land and makes it scarcely fit for the habitation of civilized man? I am not bloody-minded, as a general thing, and am strongly in favor of a mild administration of penal justice; but my notion is, that every man who chews should be sent to the Penitentiary for a term varying from five years to life, according to the aggravation of the offense, but if he spits he should be hanged without benefit of clergy.

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